

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1801.

[No. 244]

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room, Rum in hds and bls.

Port Wine in casks,

Claire in bottles,

Sugar in bls.

Powder Starch in casks,

Coffee in bags,

Household Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Consisting of—

Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jacet, tambour'd, book and lappet muslins, tambour'd shawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambric, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens,

A variety of India Goods, &c.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,

Sept. 22. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

gd and 4th proof Jamaica

Rum in hds and bls.

Continental Rum in bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.

Coffee in bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Soap in boxes,

Segars in boxes,

A quantity of Nails in casks,

A few crates of Queens Ware,

2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are

Irish and Dowla Linens,

Cloths and Carpetings,

Ginghams and Dimities,

Calicoes, striped Nankeens,

A variety of purple and other Shawls,

White Jeans,

Mullin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,

Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,

Crib and snaffle Bridles,

And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 22. Vendue Master.

For HAVRE,

The SHIP

MINERVA,

Capt. Martin Page;

will sail about the 20th inst.—A few tons Coffee in bags, or any goods in small packages will be taken on moderate freight.

Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 7. d

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,
King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—Who will give Cash for

FLAXSEED.

Sept. 19. d

Thompson and Veitch
Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.

Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,

Muslins of various kinds,

Plain and figured cambric,

Millinetts and dimities,

Irish linens and table linens,

Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,

Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

FOR SALE,



The fast sailing
AMERICAN SHIP

RESERVE,

not two years old, now lying at Ramsay's wharf, burthen 174 tons, or 1300 barrels. Apply to

BENNETT and WATTS.

Sept. 12. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags, Heson, souchong and bohea tea by the chaff.

Castile and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality, Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurahs and falgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10th instant, two Geldings, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and small blaze or snip down to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollect, thus, O.; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was stabled before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was stabled before, but had lost one of his shoes.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

JUST RECEIVED.

At the old Fruit Store,

Lower end of Prince street,

A quantity of fresh Limes,

Some excellent Cheese,

Bacon and Pork, and

A general assortment of Groceries.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the Brick Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd, will attend to my concerns during my absence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22. d

FALL GOODS.

Jacob Hoffman

Is now opening (in the store formerly occupied by Thompson and Veitch)

Part of his Fall Assortment, received by the Reserve from London, and is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

Sept. 17. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his FALL ASSORTMENT, and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens, Hardware from Birmingham, Earthen ware in crates, Brown sugar in hds. and bls. Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

BENNETT & WATTS HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Reserve from London, and Orion from Liverpool, An extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale by the package or piece on the usual terms.—The following form a part of said assortment, viz.

Nails, shot, pewter, fig-blue, German steel, FF and battle gunpowder, 26 bales best twisted sacking, Brussels and Scotch carpeting and carpets, stair case carpeting, &c. &c.

Sept. 12. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Jeff Simms to the subscribers, to secure a debt due by said Simms to Alexander Henderson, jun. will be sold, at

PUBLIC SALE,

for ready money, to the highest bidder, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Thursday the first day of October next,

An undivided moiety of a TRACT of LAND in the county of Washington and state of Kentucky.

Also,

The undivided one-sixth part of another TRACT of LAND, in the county of Shelby in the same state.

It is thought unnecessary to be more descriptive, the papers being lodged with said Henderson for the inspection of those disposed to purchase.

On payment of the purchase money a satisfactory title will be made the purchaser by

GEORGE GRAHAM,
JOHN GRAHAM.
Dumfries, Sept. 15. (17) d

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground on Royal street, between Cameron and King streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep.

Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.

August 15. d

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will peremptorily be sold on Messrs. Vorwell's wharf,

45 hds. of Coffee,

15 bals. do.

52 hds. of Sugar,

Being the cargo of the brig Industry, and sold for the benefit of the concerned.

Immediately after the sale of the Sugar and Coffee,

THE BRIG

REVIEW
OF EUROPEAN EVENTS,
WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN
ABROAD.

[Since our last we have received the review for the latter part of the month of April, which renders the series regular.]

APRIL—1801.

April 16. Sir Hyde Parker, and the English fleet under his command, sailed from Kioge Bay, near Copenhagen, into the Baltic.—18. Two days after they appeared before the Swedish harbor of Carlionrona, and the English Admiral sent a flag of truce to the Governor of that place, with a letter, stating, that as the court of Denmark had agreed to an armistice, and as his instructions ordered him likewise to obtain a positive answer from the Swedish government respecting their intentions with regard to renouncing their hostile combination with Russia, against the rights and interests of Great Britain, he therefore demanded a declaration from the Court of Sweden, within 48 hours, that he might regulate his future operations accordingly.—The Swedish Vice-Admiral, Cronstedt, by the King's orders, replied, that he could give no answer for the present, but that the King himself would very soon arrive at Carlionrona, and send his determination to Admiral Parker.

22. The King of Sweden arrived at Carlionrona, and the next day, by his orders, Admiral Cronstedt wrote to Sir Hyde Parker, declaring, that the king was determined "faithfully to fulfil his engagements with his allies, without having any regard to the particular convention of any other power under what name soever they might have been made, the effects of which could not be binding to the northern powers which had as yet remained neutral." But that he was willing to receive any propositions for the settlement of the subsisting differences, which might be made by persons properly authorized, from the King of Great Britain to the confederate northern powers.

In the interval between the summons & the answer, that is, on the 20th, the Russian Minister at Copenhagen, Mr. Liskevitch, received a courier from his government, directing him to inform the English admiral, that it was the wish of the Emperor Alexander, to accommodate amicably the differences with Great Britain, and that he had made to the British Court proposals which, he presumed, would not be rejected. He, therefore, expected that Sir Hyde Parker, upon being informed of this would undertake no further hostilities against Sweden or Russia, until he should receive further instructions from his own government, as he would be personally responsible for any consequences which might result from his pursuing a different conduct. Mr. Liskevitch on the 21st, dispatched a swift sailing cutter to represent these circumstances to the English admiral, who, upon receiving the dispatches, immediately complied with the requisition from the Russian government, and on the 24th returned with his fleet to Kioge Bay.

The King of Sweden's dissatisfaction with the Convention of Copenhagen, is apparent from the manner in which he mentions it.—His minister at Copenhagen presented a memorial to the Danish government upon the subject, and the Prince Royal sent an officer to the King of Sweden, to give him explanations concerning it. The King likewise speaks of the yet neutral northern powers, and this expression deserves to be remarked.—When the British fleet passed the sound, the King of Sweden was at Helsingberg, and saw the whole affair from the Swedish side. The Danes were much displeased that the batteries at Helsingberg **DID NOT FIRE**, and they have freely circulated the idea over all Europe, that the King of Sweden had acted a treacherous part with them. Thus is discord always planted in the very seminal principle of all offensive confederacies. Sweden and Denmark are the only two powers, belonging to this league, who had the same interest in its principles, or the same views in its success. Yet they are the first to discover mutual distrust, and to utter mutual reproach. The fate of both will now be a mere incident in the negociation between Great Britain and Russia.

25. The Russian ambassador at Kalichew, had an audience of the First Consul, to whom he delivered a letter from the Em-

peror Alexander. Immediately afterwards Bonaparte dispatched his first aide-de-camp, Duroc, (who has been repeatedly employed in confidential missions) to St. Petersburg. The system of the present Russian Emperor seems, therefore, to be **real neutrality**, and perhaps he has it in view to mediate between France and England.

The great object of the emperor, with regard to his internal administration, appears to be, to restore the state of things as it existed at the close of the reign of Catharine the second. On the 12th of this month, he was present at a meeting of the senate, and heard the reading of five ukases or laws, which have since been published and bear that date. The first, restores and confirms all the rights and privileges of the Russian nobility, conformably to the principles established by a charter granted in the year 1785: The second, re-establishes an ordinance of the same princeps, for the police and government of the cities, and thus liberates the inhabitants of the towns from innumerable restraints and vexations, to which they had, in the course of the last reign, been subjected: The third, grants a general pardon of all offenders and criminals, with certain exceptions and conditions: The fourth, abolishes a secret inquisitorial office, which subsisted as a remnant of an inquisition, chancery, that Catharine the second had already dissolved: And the fifth, repeals all the prohibitions of exportation of Russian productions—takes off all extraordinary taxes upon articles of exportation, and restores to the villages and parishes in the country, the right of holding a property in standing trees, which had been taken from them. The purpose of the emperor, on this occasion, was, upon his first attendance in the senate to confer important benefits upon every class and order of his subjects; a thing which the heedless obstinacy of his father had made quite easy for him. It was only to remove the pernicious oppressions which Paul had multiplied upon every rank and degree of his subjects. By another ukase, published at the same time, the commission for the sequestration and sale of property belonging to English subjects, was ordered to cease its operations.

30.—This *conclusum* was taken at the diet of Ratibon, with regard to the negotiation for indemnities in consequence of the peace of France and Austria. The electoral college was at first equally divided upon the question, whether the whole turner arrangement and conclusion should be left altogether to the discretion of the Emperor, as head of the empire; or whether he should merely be requested to *lay before the diet*, the plan of indemnities which he proposed. For the first of these measures, Bohemia, and the three Ecclesiastical Electors voted; Bavaria, Saxony, Brunswick and Brandenburg preferred the last: and being finally joined by the vote of Menth, their opinion prevailed, and the further negotiations of the Emperor, are only to be preparatory, and subject to the confirmation of the diet. The King of Prussia very formally testified his dislike of the conclusion of the peace of Luneville without the participation of the empire, and declared that nothing but the extreme necessity of the case, could have induced him to give his ratification of it.

This point of indemnities, France has taken care to leave as a bone of contention between the German Princes. The contrivance for the purpose, is taken from the practice at the peace of Westphalia; it goes by the name of secularization. Its effect is to change the constitution of certain principalities under ecclesiastical government, by giving them as hereditary property to the sufferers by French conquest. France will interfere in this discussion at least so far as to blow the coals of discord between the great rival German powers, whose interests and passions she will alternately favor and oppose; stimulate and controul; making all her proceedings subservient to the purpose of balancing one half of Germany against the other, so that the power of the whole may be reduced to a nullity in its relations with her; that the may use and abuse her influence at pleasure; make and break engagements with either side, as the impulse of the moment may dictate; say and unsay, do and undo, premise and betray, as occasion may offer; and then alledge to the world her universal perfidy as the proof of her *disinterested impartiality*:—The principal defect of this policy is, that there is nothing new.—By comparing the German classic historian, Schmid's, account of the

peace of Westphalia, with HAUTERIVE'S State of France at the end of the 8th year, he who runs may read, that the true founder of this magnanimous system of policy, was that great apostle of religious and civil liberty, cardinal Richelieu.

The great nation is likewise now exerting herself to give specimens of her extreme generosity to her ally, the King of Spain. All this generosity is of course, at the expence of others. No class of people in the world is so noted for liberality, as gentlemen of the road; and the great nation in adopting their habits is anxious to prove itself not destitute of their virtues. By her peace with Austria, France stipulated that the Grand Duchy of Tuscany should be acceded to the Duke of Parma, whom she had plundered some years ago; but whom now, in a fit of fondness, she not only professed to compensate, but to exalt upon a throne. The Duke of Parma, however, being a very religious man, had scruples of conscience against accepting a kingdom thus acquired, and by a convention between France and Spain, the hereditary Prince of Parma is substituted as the sovereign of Tuscany instead of his father. He is on his way from Madrid to Paris.

At the same time an army of thirty thousand French troops is marching through Spain, to make in concert with a Spanish army, the conquest of Portugal. The Spanish Government has sent its ultimatum to the court of Lisbon; allowing them only twenty four hours for the expulsion of the English from all their ports, and require them to receive Spanish and French garrisons. In case of refusal, Portugal will be declared a constituent part of Spain under the guaranty of France.—If the Portuguese nation were capable of using their means of defence, the united force of France and Spain would not suffice for the conquest of the country.—But their cause is desperate—There is an expedient of which they have talked; and which they might with advantage recur to. It is to remove their seat of government to their possessions in South America, and abandon Portugal and Europe to its fate.—But I think they have not the spirit to carry through such a measure.

30.—The accounts reached London, of the landing and first operations of the English troops in Egypt.—They effected their landing on the 8th of March; not without considerable loss.—On the 14th, they were attacked by the garrison of Alexandria, and repulsed them.—On the 18th, the fort of Aboukir surrendered to them; and on the 21st, they were again attacked by Gen. Menou, (who, immediately upon hearing of their landing, hastened from Cairo, with two thousand men, cavalry) and again by the garrison of Alexandria.—This assault they again repulsed, and as the English accounts from Constantinople say, the French lost in the action, two thousand men killed, and five hundred prisoners,—No French official accounts have yet appeared. Several English officers of distinction were wounded in this affair; and among the rest Gen. Abercrombie himself; who died a day or two afterwards of his wound. The command devolved upon Gen. Hutchinson.—The English continued to besiege Alexandria, but their situation was very dubious.—The French were in expectation of the reinforcement from France, sent with the squadron of Admiral Ganteaume. This, however, it appears, will totally fail them.—Ganteaume was obliged to return for the second time to Toulon, with his ships of war, and sent forward an hundred sail of transports, under the convoy of two frigates.—But before they could reach the place of their destination they were intercepted by the squadron of lord Keith, and will have supplied the occasions of the English army instead of the French.

It does not yet appear what disposition France will make of her Italian dependencies. The government and boundaries of the Cisalpine republic remain yet altogether uncertain. That of the Ligurian republic, or Genoa, is not more decided. Piedmont is flattered with some hopes of being judged *worthy to take a share in the dominions of the French republic*.—It has been converted into a military department, and under the administration of Gen. Jourdan, and the beneficent operation of martial law, is to form an honorable and delightful noviciate of French republicanism: Gen. Jourdan assures the people of Piedmont of all this, in a proclamation dated the 19th of April, and congratulates them, in extatic admirati-

on, upon the firmness of the recompen-
se which the First Consul, that hero, who is
incessantly occupied with the happiness of
nations, thus bestows upon them. The
hero Jourdan, has learnt with a good grace
you see to compliment the hero, First
Consul, whose life, however, still floats
in the straits between the inveteracy of
his enemies, and the sickliness of fortune.
Just at the moment when two persons have
been executed for the attempt to assassinate
him on the 24th of December last, the po-
lice of Paris affects to spread the report,
that subsequent attempts of the same na-
ture have been made. His guards have
been recently doubled at Malmaison, the
country seat where he has taken his resi-
dence for the summer, and either he has
escaped an experiment to dispatch him by
poison, or has a motive for spreading the
report abroad.

The King of England's recovery is so
far from being complete, that there is
great doubt whether he will ever again be
able to transact business. There is reason
to expect that a bill for the establishment
of a regency will soon be brought into par-
liament.

MADRID, July 7.

The King has written with his own
hand the following letter to the Prince of
Peace.

"I have received with great satisfac-
tion the colors taken from Portugal, and
which you have presented to me, as well as
the report which you sent me. I see in
these repeated acts, the proofs of your love
and of your loyalty to my person, and that
you have fulfilled my intentions in every
respect, as you have always done; receive
the public acknowledgment of my satis-
faction. I have directed my military se-
cretary, *par interim*, to return to you two
pair of the colors which you have presented
to me, in order that you may preserve
them in your family, and add them to
your arms. The new services shall al-
ways remind me to give you fresh proofs
of my friendship, and of my attachment.
(Signed)
CHARLES.

Badajos, July 1, 1801.

July 10.

His Catholic majesty has addressed to
the privy council, and other councils, the
5th inst. the following royal decree:

"After a campaign as short as glori-
ous for my arms, and which has attained
the object which I proposed to myself in
declaring war against Portugal, against
the wishes of my heart, I have the conso-
lation to see peace re-established with that
power, and of ratifying the treaty, in
which the good of my beloved people is
so much interested. I address it in conse-
quence to the council, in order that they
may enjoin the publication of it in the
usual form, and that it may circulate con-
formable with my orders, copies of the
said treaty, for the purpose of its being
made known and observed in all its con-
tents."

NEW-YORK, September 18.
Communicated by Capt. Williams of the
Sebastopol Enterprise from Lisbon.

Peace was concluded between Spain and
Portugal about the 20th July; and on the
evenings of the 25th, 26th and 27th, the
city of Lisbon, together with all the Por-
tuguese men of war, were brilliantly illu-
minated to celebrate the same. No peace
or other accommodation with France.—
There were about 30,000 French troops in
the towns lately ceded by Portugal to
Spain, and it was generally thought that
those troops would march to Lisbon. It
was also expected that the English would
be excluded from the ports of Portugal;
in consequence of which the British mer-
chants were getting their property out of
Portugal with all expedition. The King
and Queen of Spain met the Prince Regent
and Princeps of Portugal on the frontiers
of Portugal, and at the same time treated
for peace, and married the Infant of Spain
to the Infanta of Portugal. A similar
circumstance has perhaps never happened
before.

Arrived, ship Hope, Phelps, Bristol;
Charlotte, —, Rio-de-la-Plata; brig
Peggy, —, Dublin; Friendship, Per-
kins, St. Martin; Dean, Warner, Hull;
Peggy, Stow, St. Croix; schr' Thre
Brothers, Bell, Wilmington, N. C. En-
terprise, Williams, Lisbon; sloop Three
Friends, Smith, St. Kitts.

Cleared, ship Russel, Gibbs, Amster-
dam; brig Paramaribo, Rathbone, Welt-
Ladies; Agenora, Shoemaker, New Or-
leans; schr' Lady Carlton, Disbrow, St.
Johns.

Brig Peggy, from St. Croix, left thera

sch'r Greyhound, Miller, belonging to the eastward, to sail in 3 days; and brig Merchant, Church, of Hartford, to sail the 1st of September. Sept. 2, spoke sch'r Freedom, Herrick, of Cape Ann, bound to Havanna, out 23 days all well. Spoke sch'r Ranger, Bowler, from Barbic to Boston. Off Barnegat, in 14 fathoms water, spoke sloop —, Thorp, of Fairfield, wind blowing hard at East.

Sch'r Enterprize, from Lisbon, August 18th spoke brig Aligator, Fox, from Boston to Fayal. 29th, in long. 46, 30, lat. 44, spoke ship Washington, out 21 days from New-York. Sept. 3d, spoke brig Traveller, out 10 days from Boston. Left at Lisbon, barque Belfast, Waterman, to sail for London 5th August; brig Retaliation, Whipple, in 10 days for Bilboa; brig Atlas, Campbell, to sail August 3d for Boston; and a considerable number of others. Sch'r Venilia, Taylor, sailed in company for Cape de Verds.

Sloop Three Brothers, from St. Kitts. The captain informs us that on the 8th of August, 5 English cloathing and victualing vessels, supposed to have about 400 men on board, were driven on shore and lost on the East side of Martinique.

Brig Dean, from Hull, sailed in company with the ship Mary, and parted with her on the 5th of August, in lat. 44, bound to Philadelphia. August 22, in lat. 41, 28, long. 33, spoke sch'r Hercules, bound from Lisbon to Mathilehead, out 20 days. Sept. 1st, spoke ship Courtney, Fryer, from London. 3d, in lat. 51, spoke ship Hannah, bound from Amsterdam to New Bedford, out 30 days. 10th, spoke ship Comus, out 49 days from Liverpool, bound to Boston. 11th, spoke a brig from Cork, bound to New Bedford with passengers, all well. Left at Hull, the ship Hette and brig Diamond, both of this port.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.
The new and fast sailing ship Hindostan capt. Finley, having arrived at the fort yesterday, in thirty seven days from Liverpool, we dispatched our boat, which returned late last evening. The Hindostan left Liverpool the 11th August, two days after the Mercury, arrived at New-York.

Unfortunately neither Captain Finley, nor any other of the passengers brought any papers, nor have we been able as yet to procure any from any other source.

Capt. Finley however informs that there was no particular news at Liverpool; the intelligence received by the Mercury being the latest of any consequence.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.
Brig Dispatch, Thatcher, N. Orleans; sch'r Dispatch, Henry, St. Jago de Cuba; sloop Agnes, Hodgson, St. Croix.

Cleared, ship Plough Boy, Jones, Bordeaux; Abigail, Williams, Lisbon; brig Superior, Eldridge, Havanna, Gen. Warren, Bowen, Port Republican; sloop Maria, Remels, Cape Francois; Regulator, Brigs, Savannah.

Ship Mohawk, M'Dougal, from hence to Liverpool, landed her passengers and letters at Falmouth in 28 days.

A brig from St. Croix, and a brig name unknown, are below.

Ship Prudence, Barry, from London, and brig Express, Gardner, from Rotterdam, are below.

Capt. Henry of the sch'r Dispatch, writes, "that he left St. Jago de Cuba, the 21st August, at which period the following American vessels were lying there, viz.

Ship Mary, Thompson, of Baltimore; sch'r Maria, Bunker, do. Buckskin, Kearney, do. Miilburne, Penrie, do. Greyhound, Robb, do. Sally, Coffin, Philadelphia, Latona, Shockley, do. sloop Genet, Cranodon, do.

Sch'r Speculator, Edwards, of Baltimore, sailed from Iago, August 20th, for the harbor of Trinidad. Sept. 4, in lat. 27, N. long. 74, W. was boarded by a French privateer schooner of 6 guns, belonging to Guadaloupe, and treated politely.

Capt. Finley left at Liverpool the ship New Jersey, Cooper, of and for this port to sail in 2 weeks; and the ship Rose, Jones of this port--time of sailing uncertain.

Capt. F. on the 21st August spoke a ship from Amsterdam bound to N. York out 32 days. September 4 spoke a ship from New-York bound to Amsterdam--out 10 days. September 5, lat. 42, spoke ship Criterion of Philadelphia. Sept. 13 spoke an English brig called the Aram, Moore bound to New-York--out 62 days from New Castle (E.)

Ship Hope, Dawson, of and for this port, failed in company with capt. Finley from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Sept. 18.
Extract from the log-book of the barque Three Sisters, captain Vickery, in 49 days from Bristol, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday.

Sailed in company with the Renwick, capt. King. Left there the Roebuck, Rafer, for Philadelphia; Nonpareil, Rosister, and Black River, Burgher, for New-York; the Washington, Scott, for Portland, and the George, Cox, for Norfolk, to sail the next day. The Brutus, Bunkin, just arrived from New-York.

Aug. 9, in lat. 44, 45, N. long. 29, 22, W. parted company with the Renwick.

Aug. 25, in lat. 40, 46, N. long. 51, 6. W. spoke the ship Mercury, Dick, out 39 days from Greenock, bound to Charles-

ton.

Aug. 4, lat. 41, 7, N. long. 60, 50, W. spoke the brig Mahala Windsor, Woodbridge, from Barcelona via Gibraltar, out 42 days from the latter, bound to Boston; informed us, that capt. Barron, in the U. S. ship Philadelphia, was cruising off there, watching a Tripolitan 34, and a sloop of war, which was then in Gibraltar, and that commodore Dale, in the President, with the Essex and Enterprise, had proceeded up the straits.

The Roma and Beaufort, Richardson, of Norfolk, had arrived at Barcelona, from Falmouth.

Sept. 7, lat. 37, N. long. 64, W. spoke the ship Mercury, Littleton Waters master, out 3 days from Baltimore, bound to Bremen.

The brig Renwick, capt. King arrived here on Sunday, performed her voyage to Bristol, and back, in 3 months and 13 days.

Left at Bristol the 28th July, ship Washington, Scott, Portland; Mary, Luce, Boston; Black River, Berger, N. York; Atalanta, Turner, do. Active, Delano, New Bedford; brig George, to sail for Norfolk 29th July.

August 1, spoke ship Polly, Stutson, of Boston, from Bristol for Philadelphia; brig George, of and from Baltimore for Rotterdam, out 26 days; ship Lady Ellen, Jamieson, from Liverpool for Boston, all in lat. 47, 39, N. long. 13, 7, W. 21st, spoke in lat. 43, 46, brig Sally and Bersey, out 16 days from Boston for Bordeaux; also brig Hampden and Sydney, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, out 15 days.

29th, in lat. 41, 33, long. 57, 36, W. spoke the ship Mars, of and for New-York, from Liverpool, out 28 days.

31st, in lat. 41, 10, long. 62, spoke the ship Fox, of Boston, from Amsterdam for New-York, out 55 days. Sailed in co. with the barque Three Sisters, capt. Vickery, which arrived here yesterday.

Yesterday arrived the British brig Arbuckle, capt. Stewart, 49 days from Liverpool.

Same day, the British brig Britannia, capt. Chambers, 13 weeks from Whitehaven.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton roads, the ship Courtney, capt. Fryer, 51 days from London, bound to Bermuda Hundred.

Spoke the homeward bound West-India fleet, the captain of the frigate who convoyed them sent an officer on board, who informed capt. Fryer, that the commodore and eight sail of merchantmen were lost on the N. E. reef of Great Armaggo.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

The conjecture that the squadron of admiral Linois was destined for the Brazils bears every feature of probability. A French publication, in 1786, speaking of the Portuguese possessions in America, has the following passage:—"The occupation of the three following provinces (Para, Maranhao and Siara) would contribute very much to the aggrandisement of France, and would be very easily taken in case of war. They are very fertile, very rich, and contain more than 80,000 souls, of which not one-sixth are Portuguese. This is an essential reason why we should not neglect our settlement at Guiana, by which we shall always be enabled to take those provinces in the rear."

If the French should cast their eye on those provinces in any future contest, they must be very speedily captured, as the forts are old and ill-conditioned, and the troops in a very indifferent state of discipline. Instead of wasting our time and money in erecting a colony on the river Couron, we shall find on the Rio Negro mines already opened, and by the communication from Para to the mines of St. Paul, we should be masters of all the riches of the Brazils.

Such a vigorous and facile operation would change the colonial system, and would materially affect the interest of Europe. Such a conquest," the writer adds, as it's aware of Buonaparte's system of compensations, "could not fail to be of the utmost importance in any negotiation between the Cabinets of London, Madrid, Lisbon, and Versailles."

VIEWS DERIVED FROM THE NEW CENSUS.

The following statement exhibits the number of Representatives which each state now has under the census of 1790, and the number of Representatives to which each state will be entitled by the new census, at the ratio of one Representative for 33,000 inhabitants, with the fractional number of inhabitants in each state under the present census.

TABLE I.

	Fractional number under census.	1790.	1800.	of 1800.
New-Hampshire,	4	5	18,856	
Rhode-Island,	2	2	2,970	
Massachusetts,	14	17	13,664	
Connecticut,	7	7	10,622	
Vermont,	2	4	22,465	
New-York,	10	14	15,825	
New-Jersey,	5	6	8,180	
Pennsylvania,	13	18	7,323	
Delaware,	1	1	28,812	
Maryland,	8	7	28,547	
Virginia,	19	22	14,632	
North-Carolina,	10	12	28,785	
South-Carolina,	6	8	23,131	
Georgia,	2	4	6,806	
Kentucky,	2	6	6,818	
Territory north of Ohio,	0	1	12,365	
	105	134		

Tennessee—Return not made.

Territories of Mississippi, Indiana, and Columbia—Not entitled to Representatives.

From the above statement, it appears that if the next house of Representatives shall be apportioned according to the present ratio, viz. one representative for every 33,000 inhabitants, there will be 134 representatives, besides those from Tennessee, whose return is not yet received, and from the Territory north-west of the Ohio, both of which districts were not included in the census of 1790. Exclusive of the representative from Tennessee, the House of Representatives now consists of 103 members. The advance, therefore, in the number of Representatives will be, as will appear from calculation, about 27 per cent.

The states that will acquire a proportional increase of Representatives are Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky.

Those which will sustain a proportional decrease of Representatives are, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina.

The following table will shew with tolerable precision the proportional gain and loss of each state. The first figure stands for the number of representatives gained or lost, and the figures beyond the decimal stand for so many hundredths of a representative.

TABLE II.

GAINING STATES.

Vermont,	1.46
New-York,	1.30
Pennsylvania,	1.49
South-Carolina,	0.38
Georgia,	1.46
Kentucky,	3.46

	9.55

LOSING STATES.

New-Hampshire,	0.08
Rhode-Island,	0.54
Massachusetts,	0.78
Connecticut,	1.89
New-Jersey,	0.25
Delaware,	0.27
Maryland,	3.16
Virginia,	2.13
North-Carolina,	0.70
	9.90

The small excess of the amount of the losing states beyond the amount of the gaining states arises from fixing the advance of the aggregate representation under the new census at 27 per cent. to avoid a fraction, and estimating the loss or gain of each state accordingly as its new representation reaches or falls short of it; whereas the precise advance is 26 67-100 per cent.

Number of Representatives North and South of the Potomac.

According to the *Last Census* the number of Representatives were north of the Potomac

66

South of Potomac

39

Majority north of Potomac 27

By the present Census, there will be north of Potomac 81

South of Potomac 52

Majority north of Potomac 29

This majority will probably be reduced to 25 by the additional representatives of Tennessee and the district north of the Ohio.

Had the whole number of representatives on each side of the Potomac advanced according to their previous proportion, there would have been on the north side of the Potomac, 87

South of Potomac 50

Making a majority of 33

The difference between twenty-five, the majority under the new census, and of 33, the majority which would have existed had the population north of the Potomac kept pace with that south of it, constitutes the gain of representatives by the states south of the Potomac, viz. 8 representatives.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

The four states of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, commonly called the New-England states, had by the census of 1790, 27 representatives; by that of 1800 they will have 31 representatives. Had the number of their representatives kept pace with the aggregate numbers of all the states, they would be entitled to 34 representatives. They have therefore lost four representatives.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next,
At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, at the Auction Room,

Jamaica Rum in hds and bls.	Soap in boxes, Raifins in do.
Antigua do. in bls.	Tobacco in kegs,
Sugar in bls.	Starch in bls. &c.

Coffee in bags, &c. &c.</

1000 lbs. fine Russian Glue,
5 pipes 4th proof Cognac brandy,
35 puncheons 2, 3 and 4th proof St.
Croix rum,
30 qr. calks FF and battle gunpow-
der,
3 tons patent shot,
Albany Chocolate, No. 1,
20 qr. cheats fresh teas,
1 hhd. roll brimstone,
And a few tierces Wine Vinegar, of a
very superior quality, for sale by
R. B. Jameson.

Sept. 11.

eo 4w

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,
amongst which, a few bales of sacking.
RICKETS, NEWTON & Co.

Sept. 17.

eo

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL,
At the Washington Tavern, keeps a good COACHEE and HORSES for the accommodation of persons who may have to go to George-Town or elsewhere.—Likewise, a number of good SADDLE HORSES.

For Sale, as above,
A Coachee and a pair of good Horses.

Also,

Five or six handsome saddle Horses.

He will be obliged to the person to whom he lent a pair of red leather saddle bags, with the letters P.H. worked on the top with white thread, if he will return them.

Sept. 18.

zaw

Twenty Dollars Reward

For apprehending and securing **Jerrard**, a Mulatto man, a carpenter by trade, who eloped about the 23d day of last June: he is a middle sized fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, black eyes, and much freckled; his hair thick and generally combed up pretty high before, pleasant, soft, smiling countenance, has a scar on one of his arms near the shoulder, the particular arm I cannot at present recollect. It is supposed that he is lurking about Dumfries where he lately lived some time, by permission of Miss Betsy Tyler, to whom he belongs and of whom I hired him for the present year. He took off undry clothes of gingham, cloth, &c. which I cannot at present describe.

JOHN HOOE.

Fauquier, Aug. 30.

zaw 3w

TO RENT,

A handsome two story fram: HOUSE, on Queen street, in an airy situation, near Mr. John Wife's new house, lately occupied by Mr. Campbell Wilson. For terms apply to

THOS. IRVINE.

Sept. 8.

eo

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,

King-Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. **James Chambers**, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols. Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary,	50
per quarter,	
Day Scholars, for Latin,	7 50
French, &c.	
Do. do. for English,	6
French, &c.	
Do. do. for English, A- rithmetic, &c.	4

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1.

d

FOR SALE,

A two story HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred streets. The house is well finished, with every necessary accommodation, consisting of a pantry, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke house, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King street, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

Also,

A two story HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paled in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets.—The house is very convenient, with a kitchen, store room, stable, &c. &c.

Also,

A FARM about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colchester road, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the town and river; with a dwelling house 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and several improvements, consisting of a barn and stable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit.—For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS,
At his store opposite the Washington tavern.

August 18.

The subscriber will be obliged to the gentleman to whom he lent his furtout coat, five or six weeks ago, to return it.

CHARLES BENNETT.

Aug. 25.

eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Codon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Codon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it, from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

eo

Baltimore, 1801.

PROPOSALS,

By Warner & Hanna,

For publishing by Subscription,

Six Volumes of

SELECT PLAYS,

To be entitled,

The American Theatre.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole set will be printed in a handsome duodecimo size, on a superfine wove paper, and new type, made purposely for the work.
2. The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be one dollar per volume—to non-subscribers one dollar and seventy-five cents.
3. No money required until the delivery of each volume, and at the completion of the whole a list of its patrons will be given.
4. The first volume will consist of the following much admired plays—*Castle Spectre, Heir at Law, the Stranger, and Secrets Worth Knowing.*
5. The publishers pledge themselves to be particular in their selection, by giving place to such plays as are publicly and justly admired for purity of sentiment, and elegance of diction; and no expence withheld in rendering the work for beauty equal to any in America.

When it is considered that the American public have never as yet been put in possession, from a press in this country, of a set of well selected and approved plays, capable of producing much rational sentiment, chaste wit, and good humor, so well calculated to inculcate morality, amuse, recreate and animate the mind—the publishers flatter themselves their exertions will meet with encouragement.

Subscriptions are received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

An excellent Kiln of Bricks,

and a quantity of

SHELL LIME,

which will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon. The above may be seen near the Vendue Store of P. G. Marsteller.

Also,

50 lbs. Plaistering Hair.

Apply to

THOMAS PRESTON, or

PHILIP WANTON.

Sept. 18.

eo 3†

The Subscriber
HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
The following articles:

One pipe real 4th proof
Cognac Brandy,
20 lbs. first quality Sugar,
100 sacks of Salt,
3000 lbs. first quality salt pickled Hams,
18 travelling Cases,
40 lbs. of fresh Limes in good order,
4 tierces fresh Rice,
20 doz. of Pine Apples—~~the best~~ ever brought to this market,
12 boxes first quality Spanish Segars,
Together with
Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Raisins, Prunes, and a number of other articles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 22.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten

from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish ponds, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish ponds.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a half for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the fifth day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—without any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4.

This day is published,
(In a neat pocket volume handsomely printed)—price 66 2 3 cents)

By JOHN V. THOMAS,
And sold by him at his Book-store, near the Coffee-House,

The Black Valley,

A ROMANTIC TALE,

Translated from the German.

THIS tale is written in a manner at once simple, entertaining and highly interesting. The characters are strongly marked—The passions are expressed with vehemence—that of Love in particular, with gay but not indecent luxuriance. One of the English reviews, in noticing this little work, says it is “related with much animation, and embellished with decorations of style; and the translator has displayed great ability and uncommon command of language—I would, therefore, recommend the performance to the attention of every class of readers, with a promise of not a little amusement, and much elegant improvement.”

N. B. The above publication may likewise be had of the different booksellers in town.

Sept. 21.

Clean linen and cotton RAGS bought at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.